MEMPHIS APPEAL

GALLAWAY & REATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING, M.C.GALLAWAY, 282 Second street. Memphis, Tenn

EMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, 1 : 1 : JULY 80, 1876.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Shert. CHARLES L ANDERSON. For County Trustee, J. J. BAWLINGS. For Judge of the Oriminal Court, THOMAS H. LOGWOOD.

F. Attorney-General of the Bartlett Olroutt GEORGE W. GORDON. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Of New York, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

THURSDAY.

The election for county officers will be held throughout the State of Tennessee on Thursday next. The people are not excited on the subject in this county, tecause the Radicals and Independents have not yet and their ticket. But it is to be hoped that the consciousness of superior strength will not induce the Demeeracy to be so inactive as to lose the election where they need nothing but energy and enthusiasm to enable them to win an easy triumph. In times of war the officer who permits a surprise commits a crime, and if the Democracy of Shelby, on Thursday next, suffers the Radicals and Independents to surprise them with a ticket, and thereby elect it, they will commit a crime for which they will suffer. Let every Democrat in Shelby county turn out on Thursday and work for the regular nominees with as much zeal and energy as if they had formidable opposition. This is the only way to prevent defeat by surprise. If Tennessee is the 'hock of her umbrella in the white cravat first State to vote before the Presidential election, she should be the first to inspire the National Democracy with hope and enthusiasm. The Radicals and Independents must be defeated on Thursday next; not by desecrating the polls, not by fraudulent invasion of the rights and privileges guaranteed by law, not by intimidation, but by the force of argument, labor for the nominees, and a lilegal and adulterous. This was a temcalm determination that right shall prevail. Memphis must do her duty. The southern people contributary to this city are essentially Democratic, and they desire to see the emporium of the State, | the twist unless she receives the requisite the great city of the south, a true exponent of their principles. Then they would be proud to build her up and place her where she deserves to stand. Let Memphis be true to the people by whom she is supported, then they will stand by a city, not alien to their sentiment and feeling, not rejoicing in the victories of their Radical enemies, but glorying in the

triumph of the Democratic party, laboring to promote the prosperity of the and all that contributes to her prosperity and welfare. Then the tax-paying people of the south who are Democrate will continue to pour into her lap the wealth of as tich a back country as can be found upon the habitable globe. The Democrats present an unobjectionable ticket for all the offices to be filled on Thursday next party the necessity of going to the polls and working for the Democratic nominees. Be prepared for trickery on the | blamed for pursuing him while living, day of the election. The schemers are attending the funeral, mingling with

BADICAL AND DEMOCRATIC BULE.

Corruption, profligacy and extravagauce follow Radical rule just as naturally as an impure stream flows from an unclean fountain. Reform, retrenchment and honesty have invariably followed the rule of Democracy in the southern States. The figures demonstrate this fact. The State elections | the mortality bills show that the take place in Alabama one week city of New York is one of the sickfrom to-morrow. The canvais is liest places in the world. The Herald, very animated. Governor Houston is a | a few days since, published facts which candidate for re-election, and if he are astounding, showing the health of should be defeated, honesty and reform | the American metropolis. In Paris, is at a discount, and corruption and ex- | which is twice as large as New York, in travagence are passports to office in a humid climate and on a plain, the Alabama. W. P. Turner, of Athens, | death rate is 22.4. London, it is nearly Alabama, a gentleman well and havor. four times as large as New York. It is soly knewn to many citizens of dem- a city densely populated, with every phis, draws a parallel between the rule | form of misery and want, and its death of Democrate and Radicals in Alabama, rate is 17.6. In New York the death \$5000, and will receive \$15,000 more. says: "The direct cause of their death ing contest."

000 in favor of Governor Hous- fresh air."

ton's management and skill. Gov- From t LIBERTY BELLIA. DEDICATED TO THE CENTENNIAL LEGION.

ernor Lewis, under his reign, paid for

cal year on \$370 95. Here you see \$18,-

549 19 left in the treatury to show the

difference between prodigality on the

one hand, with the people's money, and

old-fashioned, old-time honest economy

on the other. Governor Lewis had al-

and elsewhere, beside his regular sala-

\$385. Governor Lewis paid his record-

never charged a dime for any such trips.

offices and reducing the clerkships in

the various departments, as follows:

Superintendet of industrial resources

\$2500, his clerk \$1000; lieutenant-gov-

ernor, \$1500; superintendent of educa-

tion, one clerk less, \$1500; supreme-

court, one clerk less, \$1500; auditor, one

clerk less, \$1500; secretary of State,

one clerk less, \$1500. The current

expenses of running the State govern-

ment have been reduced \$110,000 under

the wise and prudent guidance of Gov-

not add to their force.

THE INSATIATE ANN ELIZA.

for the bad "hath no fury like a woman

scorned." There is no escape from the

clutches of an enraged female. Tais is

illustrated in the case of Brigham

of the pious Mormon and gives it an ad-

ditional twist every day. She had the

charming Brigham hustled off to jail for

refusing to pay the slimony allowed her

by Judge M'Lean's order, but the shifty

apostle managed to crawl out of jail by

proving that the insatiate Ann Eliza

was never divorced from her former

husband; that her marriage to him was

porary triumph for the old reprobate, but

the woman has ralifed and is pursuing

him for the alimony aiready uniawfully

awarded her. She proposes to tighten

amount of sucate for the assuagement

of her grief. Brigham says he won't

pay the truant Ann Eliza a continental

d-ime; but the plucky woman tossed

her head, as all girls do whose hearts are

ntterly broken, and said she'd send the

minions of the law to go and fetch the

money due her. The fight is a very

pretty one as it now stands. It is evi-

dent the saintly prophet will never

escape Ann Elizain this world, and can-

not dodge her by going out of it, for she

expresses a determination, after attend-

ing the funeral, to go for the dead man's

shadow him with winning ways and

bucked-handle umbrella. We are on

the side of the tearful Ann Eliza, and

her cheeks, and to bind up her bruised

and broken heart. She was a young

and unsuspecting grass-widow, capti-

annuated old man, and should not be

THE MORTUARY REPORTS.

a malaria in the south distilling disease

and death. We have business men in

Memphis who are constantly sighling

for the health of New York, when

Many northern people believe there is

trator, and fastening to his estate.

books, papers, pencils and writing ma-By L. Virginia French. terial, the sum of \$12 798 27. Governor Houston has expended \$944.55, saving Land of the Beautiful and Bravel-the Eagle and the Star-Of verdant vale and sliver wave-we hear thy the tax-payers in this matter \$11,743 62, enough to furnish every man in the voice afar;
We listen to thy pine-clad hills in all their sounding oride,
And hymns thy rushing livers bear along the State with a stock of writing material. Governor Lewis paid out of what is known as the contingent fund, \$22,. The record of a hundred years—thy grand and 020 14. Governor Houston, with his That thrills to every freeman's soul and fires great shillty to financier and econo-

mize, made out to run through the fise | And many a voice is thine, proud land, as forth upon the blast Are borne the far-off echoes of thy stern and stately past;
Full well thy sunny plains could tell how
died the dauntless brave.
As perishes some gallant barque from off the crested wave; well thy hights could echo back the broadly booming gun thundered from its brazen throat the news of freedom won.

lowed him for expenses to New York The woods could tell of formy flerce and midnight battle-rout. ry, to sell bonds which ought never to stealthy footed scout; Thy streams could murmur tales of wos-how have been issued, the sum of \$2185 Governor Houston, to undo or adrose the dreadful pyre gave the ettler's roof-tree to the hate-Governor Houston, to undo or ad-just what Governor Lewis did in New York, sent an agent in the person of General Lawler, at a cost of person of General Lawler, at a cost of

My brothers! list these volces-bold and beauing secretary, who was drawing a regutiful and a rand,
For they bind a giorious brotherhood—a nation hand to hand; lar salary, \$2100 to look after that "over-For they speak of the Republic as it rose tri-umphant then. A mighty purpose, kindled in the hearts of mighty men! Sather up the links of "Union"—every stalflowed bacon." Governor Lewis paid N. H. Rice, then secretary of State, on a regular salary, \$952 for affixing 782 seals to bonds. Colonel Boyd, secrewart State is one— And let the clasp that joins them be—the grave of Washington. tary of State under Governor Houston, has affixed, and will pflix, 10,596 scals

Aye! let our land preserve them well, these to bonds, and has never thought he voices of the Past;
To children's children send them down, un suified to the last;
Preserve them pure and undefiled, a heritage divine
Baptized in fiame on Camden's plain—in blood at Brandywine:
Our shrines of "Union" keep alight, our beacon-fires aglow—
The fires our fathers kindled—just one hundred years ago! should have extra compensation for it. He regards it as in the line of his duty and a part of his business. Governor Lewis paid Treasurer Bingham \$1410 for traveling around and around. Colonel Crawford, the present treasurer, has

Governor Houston's administration will on! the struggle of the nations! Oh! the prayers that pierced the skies!

As that pail of desolation fell o'er sad and swimming eyes! When the vestal fires of Freedom faded on a and a despot's shadow deepened into darkness o'er the land, grew maddened neath the galling and the goading of the chain, sey feit it searing slowly—eating down through heart and brain. Asthey felt neu? O'er their histories the And the wo dartled reader hears Their hot hearts dripping o'er the page in showers of blood and tears! Then arose a gallant legion, in its steadfast

ernor Houston. When Governor Houston went into office the State owed \$30,-000,000. The debt of the State by the economy and reform of Democratic rule holds of wrong; Amid the voices of our Past rang out the has been reduced to less than \$10,000,thund'rous swell. That mighty flat of the free—the Independ-000. The same results have followed

Democratic reform in Virginia, Georgia And, to aid that gallant legion, in those "darkling days of yore"
When burst the Revolution's heart in rivuand Tennessee. In a few months after the Democrats ascended to power in Mississippi, honesty and reform was inaugurated in every department of the State government. We have not the figures, but presume the reform has been as great as in Alabama, as taxes have been reduced nearly one-half. The been reduced nearly one-half. The This the grandly glorious chiming of her Inchange from Radical to Democratic rule

in Arkansa has been equally as satis-Noble women! native products of a noble, tory to the people. Governor Tilden succeeded a Republican governor of New York, and he at once set about the work of reform and in one year he reontent to write their royal deeds on none but duced the expense of the State govern-Yet hand to hand, and side by side, they ment to nearly one-half. These facts stood the steadiest stay; Of men who rose in ire to front the fortunes of that day; And while all sweetest sympathies within carry their own comment; words can-Their white hands wave, like battle-flags, de-

Truly has it been said that the place | These were the belles of Freedom's choice amid that dreaded eclipse-Their grand tones still bear down to us like Their great deeds dared for right-for love-Young's Ann Eliza. She has got the It is something to be keepers of that "Union one hundred years ago!

> Now-look forth upon the night-sky-every eas of space old star-gazer's glass, look upward and behold Well, thus around the dames of old, so beau-tiful and strong, An unincumbered sea of space would seem to roll along; But, if you take the glass of Love, and yield to its sway. You'll see those spaces gemmed with stars—the

> Tis not the crown of bays that makes a woman's forehead grand,
> 'Tis not the flery flashing gem that nerves a
> woman's hand, Tis not the silken, sceptred state that conquers life and time, But Purpose, Effort, Action, make a woman's life sublime! Some, like the stars i' the milky way, that

> of our murmuring stars rings phetic lights loom up along another cen-"Leglon" leads the way- is working hand to heart, to give us back a strong united land. And in this work is cheered, we trust, by

From woman's soul of love—our sweetest in-dependence Bells. hope she will get enough money to dry Strike off the gyves of discord! Let new ward to the sun! No need to plead that Honor then shall keep vated by the alluring wiles of a supershall keep it pure-n every stone in Freedom's fane, deep-When every graven and sublime Tells woman's pairlotic truth to every earthly the mourners, following the body to the And, like the Memphian marbles, holds her grave, and then hauning the adminis-

> God speed the hour! Twill come, perchance, when we that work to-day To the great land of love and light shall all have passed away But still may each, with angel eyes and vision heavenly clear, Look down from love and union there to love and union here! And through eternity behold the sacred altar We guarded on the earth a thousand years FOREST HOME, July, 1876.

LAMAR.

His Coming Speech on the Adminis tration and the Radical Party.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Mr. Lamar has prepared a speech on the general political situation, which he hopes to have ready for delivery in the house next Tuesday afternoon. He has devoted a great deal of time and study to the hisable to Democracy. Mr. Turner says, in his long and able exhibit, that while Governor Lewis, the Radical, was in office, from September 1 1970. tory of the present administration, and office, from September 1, 1873, to September tember 1, 1874, he paid out for clerks at the rate is 24.63, showing that New Eog-the capitol \$11,485 02. Governor Hous-land is as healthy as France. If we go terests of centralization and an utter ton, for the fiscal year ending Septem | west, we find the rate at St. Louis 26 92, disregard of laws for the government of ber 1, 1875, paid for clerks \$6,738 29. which shows that the generally mala- public officials, and corruption which is Governor Lewis paid for officers and rious valley of the Mississippi is much it has made the question of reform alclerks to mar,age the State prison healthier than New York. If we go most the sole issue of the hour. As this \$10,358 27. Governor Houston paid south, we find that Charleston, in a low speech will represent the views of one for the same service, to compe- country also, and near the rice and cot- of the greatest leaders at present in the tent men, \$7,654 99. Governor Lewis ton lands, which are famous for malabrought the State in debt, in the run- ris, has only a rate of 28 55. This mor- of the great influence it will have upon ning of the State prison, besides the fees | tality is largely among the children. In | the coming campaign. He does not to the officers, \$9995 65. Governor twenty-five days in New York city, propose that the Republican party shall Houston not only made it self-sustainover two thousand children, under five

| Democratic party the burdens that they ing, but has already realized from it | years, have been buried, and the report | should not be made to carry in the com-

This seems to us, according to our arith- is cholers infantum, caused by the ex- Havana, July 27: James G. Moore, metic, in the one item alone, about \$30,- treme heat and want of proper diet and United States consul at Trinidad, died Tuesday of yellow fever.

THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE, the latter place, and hastily prepared over fires on the ground. The grist-

he Brutalities of the Savage Sloux in 1862-3-A Few Details of the Horrifying Butcheries.

A Chapter of Sickening Horrors by the Gentlemen of the Forest, Whom Wendell Phillips Pets.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Isaac V. D. Heard, who was a member of ColonelSibley's expedition against the Sioux or Dakota Indians, in 1862, has left us a somewhat detailed ac ount of the horrible massacres and shocking outrages which took place in the Minnesota valley in that and the succeeding year. This war and the massacre were inaugurated in August, 1862, by four In-dians belonging to the upper Minnesota tribes of the Dakota nation, and were caused mainly by the real and fancled lojustices of which the red men were

made, or thought themselves to have been made the victims, as well as by the enormous extortions of the traders at the agencies. The four Indians, to whom the beginning of the bloodshed is credited by Heard, belonged to Shakopee's village, at the mouth of Rice creek. They were on their way to Acton when they attacked and killed two men named Baker and Webster, a Mr. Jones and wife, and a Miss Wilson. Having accomplished these murders, they hastened to Shakopee's village, and told the rest of the tribe what they had done. A general massacre of the whites was immediately resolved upon, and messengers were sent to the bands of Wabashaw, Waconta and Red-Legs. The Sha topee band then proceeded to the agency under Little Crow, their chief; the village was entered in small parties, and the houses and stores surrounded. The discharge of a gun was to be the signal for simultaneous attack. This given, the hideous painted savages, with mad shouts and wild shrieks, began the slaughter and plunder. Age, sex, former friend-hips or kindnesses availed nothing. Every building but two at the agency was burned. The massacre extended down the river on both sides, below the fort, to within six miles of New Ulm, and up the river to Yellow Medicine. Large numbers perished at Beaver and Sacred Heart creeks. Parties of men, women and children were intercepted in their water proud; Bold star upon a midnight sky-bright bow flight and mercile sly slaughtered and upon the cloud!
And as its banners floated out, and rank on father and his two sons were rank arrayed,

And struck the sun on glittering eye and broadly flashing blade;
From the stirred heart of the nation rolled the protest stern and strong,

And like a bolt of doom it struck the giant like a bolt of worse; children in the presence of their mother, who was ill with consumption, and dragged the mother and a daughter, aged

thirteen years, miles away to their camp. There, in the presence of her dying mother, they stripped off the young girl's clotnes, fas ened her upon her most dead, when he best its brains out against the wall. Children were nailed living to tables and doors, and knives tomshawks thrown at them until they were dead. Cut-Nose, one of the chiefs, when brought to trial, acknowledged several his atrocities, among which was the following: A party of settlers were gathered together for flight, the helplers and defenceless women and children being huddled together in wagons. The men

having been killed, Cut-Nose, while two other Indians held the horses, leaped into one of the wagons, and in cold blood tomahawked them all-cleft open the head of each, while the others, stupefied with horror and powerless with fright, as they heard the heavy, dult plows crash through flesh and bones, awaited their turn. Taking an infant from its mother's arms, before her eyes, with a bolt from one of the wagons, the ndians rivited it through its writhing little body to the fence, and left it to die there in agony. The mother was kept alive and made to witness this agoniz ing spectacle, after which they chopped off her arms and legs and left her to bleed to death. Thus Cut-Nose and his Seems islanded by billows blue—the purple band ruthlessly butchered twenty-five Washington Chronicle, July 21st. persons within a quarter of an acre, and and then kicking the bodies out and hearty-looking, whose appearance

of the wagons, they filled them of sparkling gold!

of the wagons, they filled them with plunder from the burning thus around the dames of old, so beauthus around the dames of old around the houses and pushed on for more adventures. An old Lediau, shriveled almost to, a mummy, when placed on trial, was confronted by two little boys, his accusers. Looking at him a moment, one of them said, "I saw that Indian shoot a man while he was on his knees at prayer;" and the other boy said, "I saw him shoot my mother." The womb of a pregnant mother was ripped open, the palpitating infant torn forth, cut into

bits, and thrown into the face of the dying woman. The outrages for the first few days were confined to the vicinity of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, but soon the depredations extended throughout the whole western frontier of Minnesota, and into Iowa and Dakota. Over seven hundred persons perished in about a week, and more than two hundred were made captives, and in every case the women were brutally treated. One lady captive was enciente, and suff-ring from severe wound. The dread alternative, however, was given her of submitting to their fiendish embraces, or seeing her only surviving child murdered. This brutality produced premature la-bor, but even this did not shield her. Another submitted to the same heart less indignities to save an infant child it availing nothing, however, as the in fant was wrested from her arms and its brains dashed out against the wagon she was driving. One little girl, only ten who had received several years old. wounds at the hands of the savages, was held prostrate on the ground by four of her captors, and violated by more than twenty of the tribe at a time; and th's was kept up from day to day until she was nearly lifeless. Another little girl. aged nine, was treated still more brutally, the savages, in consequence of her tender years, having found it necessary to mutilate her person to gratify their lustful passion. Imagination cannot depict the enormities perpstrated upon these poor women. Shooting arrows efenseless women and children constituted a favorite amusement of the younger warriors. In the Norwegian grove, back of Henderson, one of their grossest and most wanton outrages was committed. Stripping a captive naked, they fastened her arms and legs to the ground by tying them to stakes. A

her to die in most horrible and excruciating torments. The bold frontiersmen made many

mile were surrendered to the public ue. All thought of property was abandoned, women hung upon each other's necks weeping, and the surviving terto: stricken children were crying piteous y ground their knees. Houses stables, alike, were occupied, and hundreds were out any shelter. Bail Plain was crowded too, so was Maukato, so was Shekopee. Panic existed throughout the whole valley. And the safety of those towns, with the thousands o lives within, depended upon Colonel Sibley's success. Detaichments of mounted and foot soldiers were dispatched to New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, the principa centers of the slaughter. The New Ulm detatehment cautiously approached the town, expecting to cut their way through the beleaguering Indians, and to be received with the cheers and hospitality of the people; but no sound greeted their ears. Soon they saw, thickly scattered ears. around, vast swollen carcasses of cows builets. Presently they came upon the blackened remains of burned buildings. Every place was silence; every place

soldiers rushed up and down the streets had departed. The Lake Shelek settlement, about cued, was surrounded by the dead bodies piled on the latter to form a breastwork. Thirteen dead and many wounded soldiers were found in the ditch. A few feet distant were found more dead in all, and forty-five wounded. Sibley ammunition and supplies, and during this time correspondence was carried on with the Indians for the delivery of captives and a cessation of hostilities. Nothing was accomplished in either direction. At the battle of Wood Lake, n the eighteenth of September, S bley lost four men, and had about fifty wounded. The Indian loss was fifteen killed, all of whom were scalped by the soldiers. On September twenty-s xth, the Indiau camp opposite the mouth of the Chippeway was taken, and the white captives released, Little Crow and some

war. A mili avy commission of inquiry was appointed to ascertain the guilty parties, an ! thirty or forty were arrested. Many Indians gave themselves up and ners were brought in from Wild Goose icine agency. The prisoners were taken to Fort Snelling, where over four nundred of them were tried. Of these, three death and eighteen to imprisonment. The records of the testimony and senences of the Indians were sent to the

President, but no action was taken for day of February, 1863. The sentence was carried into effect on the appointed day, and the remainder were taken down the Mississippi to Davenport and An Old "Typo."

> once suggested Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, or what one would term a hermit of the mountains. After a brief conversation with the visitor, it was a surprise to find that standing before us was the veteran printer, W. A. Keil, whose travels and wonderful history has been ap ken of in the papers throughout the country. a type of anno now on a return tramp from St. Louis to New York. When he started on this tramp be left New York, went to St. Louis, thence to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atanta, Macon, Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria to this city, which he leaves o-day for Baltimore, going thence to tennial, then proceed on his waik to New York, where his tramping in this country will end, and he will take a teamer for his home in Europe. Mr. Keil was born in Tromsjoe, Norway, April 9, 1800, and is now over seventyix years of sge. In 1813 he entered his father's office as "devil," and remained there five years. He then started on his travels through Switzerland, Hungary and Austria, thence to America, visiting all the cities on his route, and working at various offices. When the war of the rebellion in this country broke out he til peace was proclaimed once more. He continued until stricken with dropsy, at st. Louis, where he was confined to the hospital for six months. Upon his recovery his physicians advised him to travel as much on foot as possible, and

Air American Tribute to English Poets From the London Lessure Hour.] The name of an American citizen honlozen or more of the savages then ravorably appears in Westminster Abbey in ished her, and when she was fainting this centennial year of independence. from her exhaustion, they sharpened a The first chapel or bay in the nave, on rail and drove it into her person, leaving | the right in entering by the great west door, contains monuments of Wordsworth and other well known names. It is sometimes called "Western Poets" determined stands for their homes and | Corner." Dean Stanley, in his restoralives, but with little avail. The savage | tions of the Abbey, proposed to place fury and overwhelming numbers of the here a memorial window in honor of

His present state of health 's excellent,

health.

tage. They were few, resolute and bold, nave confined the memorial to Herbert jury. And a suggestion may not come shall, with the consent of the managers but there is something so fiendish in the Indian's yells, and terrifying in their ing funds for the proposed window. One cheap in the market. A person should, star or other engagements for all seawild appearance in battle, that it takes of these circulars came into the hands of in those times, purchase several dozens sons after that of 1876 77. The secrea good deal of time to overcome the unpleasant sensation it inspires. There is a snake-like stealth in all their movements that excites distrust and uncertainty, and which unsteadies the nerves Finally the news of the horrible outrages reached St. Paul, and troops were raised and sent out against the Indians, with Colonel Sibley in command of the window, Herbert at Bemexpedition. The forces under Sieley erton and Cowper at Olney, these places taste. Remove all the pulp from the shall deposit his receipts in a national amounted to fourteen hundred men, being also accurately depicted in rich and in their upward march through the stailed glass. Hersidic devices and dezen pulps—to extract the acids. A dent, secretary and treasurer combined. valley they meta stream of fugitives far other accessories completed the design, few minutes boiling is enough, then All reputable managers who may have outnumbering thes) who were going to whith was drawn and the work exe- strain the water with the juice of the theaters or first-class dramatic compa- and intended as a joke. The party artheir relief. Shakopee, Ball Plain, Hen- cutel by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, ecciederson and St. Peter's were filled with siasfcal architects. The window has a pint of juice; boil ten minutes; bittle membership, to be voted for at the antique fugitives from the scene sof massacre, beer fixed, and underneath it a brass it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a nual meeting of the association, after and each of these villages in momentary tablit bearing the inscription, "D. D. (dat teaspoonful or two of this lemon syrop being recommended by the board of diexpectation of an attack from the savages. Oxen were killed in the streets of CIVE AMERICANUS, MDCCCLXXVI." in a glass of water, and you have a cooling, healthful drink. rectors. Five negatives will be equivaing, healthful drink.

CAPE MAY.

An Immerse Crowd at the Famed and Fashionable Sea-Side Watering Place - Distinguished Visitors.

The Surf Bathers-The Aristocratically Lean the Most Presentable in Bathing Costumes -The Dogs.

From an Occasional Correspondent of Appeal. STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J., and oxen and horses, perforated with July 24 -It is only three hours ride on the West Jersey railroad from Philadelphia to Cape May, but the difference Across the princi, alstreet lay the naked, of temperature is that between the temheadless body of a man, swolien like the perate and torrid zones. Few summer cattle, and blackened in the sun, the resorts possess so many natural advanhead cut off and scalped, and tumbled tages for health and pleasure as this exsome distance from the trunk. Off the treme southern point of New Jersey; it street were new-made graves. The is fanned on three sides by the delldoors of standing houses were siar. clously cooling breezes of the Atlantic; the coast is one of the safest and most the confusion of a hasty departure. delightful for bathing purposes, while, With drawn swords and pistols the inland, there are fine fores a and green pastoral meadows, intersected by inlets of the deserted city. Friend and foe and coves abounding in fish and oysters. There are many resorts on the Jersey coast, but Cape May was frequented be seventy miles west of Maukato, and fore most of them were heard of, and numbering about forty-five persons in notwithstanding the confessed attracall, was attacked by the bands of Lean- tions of younger rivals, she still holds Bear, White Lodge and Sleepy-Eyes. her own, and is gladdened each season Three women and six children were shot by hosts of new admirers. As a village, down by one Indian who had been the Cape May has a permanent population recipient of frequent charities from the of about twelve hundred, which is inpersons he so cruelly murdered. creased during the summer, and this Only twenty persons escaped, ten or summer, especially, to the limit of the eleven being taken prisoners, and the accommodating capacity of her numerremainder killed. A detachment of sol- ous hotels and boarding-houses. There diers, under Major Brown, were sur- are, I think, not fewer than seven thouprised and surrounded by the Indians, and when relieved by Colonel Sibley they had been thirty-one hours without for twelve hundred guests, is at present food or water, and with but thirty rounds overcrowded, and has been comsammunition. The camp, when res- pelled, after converting the east parler into a dermitery, to turn of the horses, over ninety in number. away many applicants for rooms. From The tents were riddled with bullets, as | conversation with many visitors here, I many as one hundred and four am persuaded that, in spite of hot found in a single one. weather and financial depression, an un-Ditches were dug between the usually large number of summer tourists tents and the dead horses, and dirt are affoat. The excursion facilities offered by the Pennsylvania railroad company, enabling the traveler to see at a comparatively small cost more of the world than any other corporation can bodies, twenty-three having been killed | compass, has induced many to leave home, primarily to see the exhibition in was compelled to remain inactive for many days at the fort, owing to want of the many incresting places to which the ram fications of the road in New England, Canada, the southern and middle States will take them. They remain about a week in Philadelphia, often running down to Atlantic City or to this place, which has won the name of the Philadelphia "Brighton," to spend the night or Sabbath. Among the distin-guished (as the saying is) persons here are General Jos. R. Hawley and wife, of Hartford, Connecticut; Fritz Conliffe Owen, of London, England, Japanese comm's ioner to the Centennial exposition; Count Outrement, of Brussels, Beltwo hundred warriors having hurriedly gium; E. A. Weyden, Vienus, Austria; Hop. J. Bain, lord-mayor of Glasgow Hon, H. C. Warmoth, ex governor of Louisiana; Colonel Thop, A. Scott; Hon. Thos. H. Bowles, Indianapolis; Colonel others were surprised in the night. The Grey and family, Philadelphia; J. N. prisoners were linked together in pairs | Hobert and family, San Francisco; Genoy chains forged to their ankles. On | eral W. J. Sewell, president of the West he twenty first of October other priso- | Jersey railroad; Hon. W. H. Stowell, Petersburg, Virginia, and many others, Neck Lake, and on the twenty-third | The chief attraction here is surf-bathing, more were captured at the Yellow Med- and it is enjoyed by all ages, sexes and conditions. The fashionable hours for the bath are between eleven o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the af hundred and three were sentenced to termoon, when the breakers and beach present a very animated appearance Two or three thousand persons may be seen in the surf about twelve o'clock noon, while large numbers come saveral weeks. Finally, thirty-eight of | to the beach as spectators. The belie them were ordered to be executed at | who was at the hop last night, so re-Maukato on Friday, the twenty-sixth splendent in toilet, emerges from the bathing-house in a rough straw hat, figured petticoat and short pantaloons her white ankles gleaming in the sun her little toes bearing the marks of tight shoes; she plunges in the wave and her

Shade of the lovely, can it be, That this is all remains of the? Yesterday we were called upon by a Slender men and women are more en gray-bearded, silvery-haired man, tall viable in appearance in bathing toilet than the corpulent. Some laties wear corsets in the water, and others wear stockings, with, I think, cork in them. perhaps to preserve their lives in case of manageable grotesqueness of a fat man or woman in bathing costume. I confees I have a softer side for woman's rights since I have seen some of these ethereal ladies swimming and diving as fearlessly as fish. Yesterday I saw a couple, I suppose man and wife, a little further cut than seemed to be safe. She would get upon his shoulders and dive there the heaviest breakers, then she would attempt somersaults over his arms: for a moment her head and half her body would be in the deep, and her feet to ward the zenith; sometimes, before she Philadelphia, where he will do the Cen- | had completed the revolution, a big wave would strike and wash her fifteen feet away, and when I expected to see her half drowned and in need of mascu line assistance, she would simply spout like a little whale, spatch the brine from her eyes, and was ready for another trial. After the bath comes dinner; after dinner, music on the grand piazza; then a drive on the sands of the muchsounding sea, raturning in time for tea; after tea, a hop in the spacious dininghall, flirtation ad interim et ad infini tum. This is the way the minions of wealth (or credit?) and fashion annihientered the Union army at the age of late time and thwart the fiery summer, sixty-one years, and fought bravely un- and all the while the stifling heat is sending to their graves pent-up, gaspthen started on his travels again and ing thousands in the cities, who know not sea breezes, or mountain air, or green fields-nothing but hot, radiating bricks and nauseous smells. The evening papers from Philadelphia report the thermom ter one hundred degrees in the shade; here it is so cold that the he set out again. In 1868 he celebrated his semi-centennial jubilee, and was ladies sit on the piazza in wraps. There is something wrong in our social econocongratulated by the press generally. my; the mutinous outeroppings of labor strikes, trades union and other blind ofand he says that he expects to live to be forts at rectification, are not the disease as old as his mother, who died at the advanced sge of one hundred and ten they are only the symptoms. It is not years. We tender him our best wishes, equitable that the poor should die by and trust that the remainder of his jourthousands in the city, while thousands luxuriate wastefully in pleasant places. ney will be pleasant and that he may The survival of the fittest theory will reach his home in Europe in parfect not solve or satisfy the fact. The habitues of our fashionable summer resorts are not in any sense the fit-the bone. sinew, brain or virtue of the country There is a well-kept brunette here with a dog. The two seem to be very much wrapped up in each other. She has two maids-one for herself and one for the I am neither rich nor cruel, but I dog. would give five dollars to see this dog coursing along the beach with a tin pan tied to his tail. If this dog had lived in Paris during the revolution he would have been guillotined.

garments have become clingingly wet

The Healthfulness of Lemons. When people feel the need of an acid,

was accepted in the spirit in which it the lemon, and roll it back and forth psy into the hands of the treasurer the M. Samuel, Judge Krum and other genlemons; put a pound of white sugar to nies under their charge are qualified for rived here to-day, and say their recep-

CUSTER AND HIS THREE HUNDRED JOAQUIN MILLER. When the world a ood dumb with wonder,

When the world s'ood dumb with work when the land lay fore asunder. And the smoke of battle's thunder Rolled from out the rifts and rents, Wreathing, wrapping battle tents, Where the giants march and muster, Manlling columns, regiments, Through the battle's storm and bluster Rose and rode the gentle Custer.

Where is Custer?" came the cry, When men meet to do or die. Vhere is Custer? Ca non's rattle 'rom the blazing bank of battle, From the highling bank of battle, Booming, booming, answer back: "Lo! afront the rush and rattle, Riding down death's battle-track, Sword in sir, said hair blown back Lo! a boy leads men to battle!"

Peace walked down a lane of grasses; Langhing maids and merry lasses; Twining wreaths of ross and laure! For their hero of the quarrel, Laughing, blushing, asked for Custer. Where the west winds wave and bluster, Lot the brane box rides and Lo! the brave boy rides afar. Like some distant sliding star, Agalest the border speck of war!

Shame walked shameless in the land, Lo! my boy lifts voice and hand! They strike! He, stricken, turns to go. They strike! He, striken, turns to Disgraced, degraded. But vo where? He does not know. He does not care. He does not question—seek to know, Save that it ve to front the foe. And this for all his battles done? And this for all his glories won

They rally with united will, As if to bear and share the shame as it to bear and anner the straine.
For they who know him love him still.
He leads! They charge! They follow fast!
They fall like tall trees in a blast,
They range around with lifted brow—
Tis death or windication now!

Fod! the dead men fill the flood! God! a brave young brother's blood! God! the turnult of that heart ds them to their death,

There's blood! There's brother's blood to-day ted blood that shall remain alway On your high hands, wash as ye may, My country's leaders. Loud and vain Ye sit on your high seats and plan For Presidents. Ye scheme, and scan Your selfish selves. The while the Sloux and settlers tangle in a skein That only sabres can cut through.

The long strong grasses bend the head In patient pity o'er the dead— In brother's pity for the brave Three hundred in their Spartan grave; In mother pity for the true And country loving tawny Sioux, Perchance in ghostiand once again They meet along the lawless plain, And rove with driving winds and rain.

Yea, who shall call him rash, or chide From some safe place this man who died, With all his kindred at his side? Not his to question wrong or right. They bade him seek the foe to fight! Some rocks with monograms of red— And these are all that man may read Of Custer and his comrades dead.

O Custer and thine comrades, where Have ye pitched rent in fields of air? Above the Rocky Mountains' brow-The veriasting glory now,
Ye shine like some high shaft of light,
Ye march above the bounds of night,
And some strong singer yet shall rise
And lift your glory to the skies
In some grandlong of wild delight.

Where gentlest maidens linger long To weep above a tale of wrong— And now where fame and martial glory han his traducer, though a king.

ith many a brave man's bones between, dake ghastly answer. Lo, his blood Where he has ever led and stood. onfronting death unto his fall. The brave to ree hundred dead! The blame

THEATRICAL.

The Managers' Association Recently Organized in New York-The West and South Fully Rep-

Purposes of the Organization-Competition and Not Opposition-A Free Highway for Authors and Actors-Etc.

Many managers of American theatere, looking with concern to the future of their business, have united together in an association, having in view the advancement and protection of theatriassociation explain its purposes and de-

cal interests in the country. In a circular recently issued the members of the scribe its constitution as follows: With a full consciousness of their obligations to the public, they desire to make dramatic art worthy of higher appreciation, by increased general excelence in the representations; to foster the composition and production of new plays; to purchase, for general use, the uccessful works of foreign dramatic authors, and to secure their proper presentation in America; to endeavor to remove ravoid destructive opposition in cities where two or more theaters are in active management, and to substitute friendly competition in its place; to have sharing terms with stars graded according to their attractiveness, and the facilities, capacity, and the expense of the house, and to make the weekly income of the theater, in all star engagements, at least equal to the weekly outlay. With such an explanation of purpose the undersigned agree to form a Theatrical managers association, which shall consist of a president, a vicepresident, a secretary, a trea urer, and a firectory of five (of which the president shall be one). The association shall meet annually in New York, on the first Monday after the fourth day of July, in each and every year, to elect officers and to transact business relating to the purpose of its organization. The directors shall meet once in every sixty days, either in New York or in some other more convenient city, as their majority may determine, or the president decide, to arrange terms for future altractions either in stars or plays, as far as it may be mutually desirable; they shall also be empowered to purchase new plays, with or without costumes, *cenery, etc., for production upon the commutation system by the American chain of theaters, for which they shall fix equitable rates. In all their acts in the nutual interests of the association four shall concur. The board of directors also shall have power to correct all misunderstandings, settle all disputes, and to harmonize, if possible with equity, all apparently antagonistic interests for the common good; they shall grade sharing terms when difference exists, in expenses and seating capacity, between two or by members of this association. And when they fail, the cause shall be reported at the annual meeting, recommendations as may deem proper as to manager or managers who refuse to carry out their decisions. The board of directors shall consider the population of the various cities, the location and capacity of each theater, the traveling expense between each place, and endeavor

in all arrangements for plays, stars, companies or other attractions to make if they will let vinegar alone and use | the terms equitable, the traveling conand lemon or sour apples, they would feel venient, and the expenses as moderate the just as well satisfied, and receive no in-

association pledge their honor to abid by all the decisions of the board of di-rectors (reserving the right to appeal), to consult and advise with them, and in protecting their individul interests, to aid, assist, and stand by their brother managers in their efforts to secure and maintain all that is proper and right, to avoid unseemly and destructive opposition, to foster especially stock performances, and to increase their excellence, so as to realize in the near future that, with theatrical management as with other pursuits, union means streng h and prosperity.

This circular was signed by David Bidwe'l, of New Orleans and Mobile; R E. J. Miles, of Cincinnati; H Greer wald, of Galveston; J. B. Dickson, of Indianapolis and Toronto; M. W. Canning, of Pittsburg; John A. Ell-lea, of Pittsburg; Thomas W. Davey, of De-troit, Memphis and Nashville; Ben De-Bar, of St. Louis; J. W. Albaugh, of Albany; Charles E. Furbish, of Furbish's Fifth Avenue combination; J. N. Gottold, of Pittsburg; Abbey & Schoffel, of Buffalo; Will Steven, of New Ocieans; and John T. Ford, of Baltimore and Washington. At a meeting held in New York on Tuesday last the association was tuly organized, under the name of the Theatrical Managers' association of America, by the election of the following officers and directors; John T. Ford, president; David Bidweil, vice-president; Thomas W. Davey, secretary; John Ellsler, of Pittsburg and Cleveland, treasurer. D rectors-Joan T. Ford, R. E. J. Miles, J. Newton Gotthold, H. E. Abbey and Ben DaBar. Af-ter the election of officers the president delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN-We have associated ourselves together for the protection and improvement of dramatic interests in this country; the necessity for combined action from various causes are so apparent, and the many advantages that will result from thorough organization so evident, that I congratulate you on the unanimity of judgment and earnestness of purpose with which you have entered upon the duty of what may be properly styled a dramatic reform. The manager of a legitimate theatra is much embarrassed by two duties, often antagonistic. The first, and most pleasant of the e, in an artistic sense, is to produce Shakespearean and other classic, as well as deserving modern plays, with a well-balanced company and proper surraund-The other, and most imperative, in a business rease, is to secure that extent of patronage as will enable him to meet the pecuniary obligations he incurs. The insatiate demands by the public for novelty and exceptional features, at times for sansation and speciacle, too often render our "best laid scheme" abortive, because that class of entertainment usually pays better than plays of the highest intellectual and dramatic value, and their sensuous decorations prove of more business worth than the cultured excellence of a company. We frequently therefore find profit in yielding to this taste of the public when it drifts into the illegitimate, and generally find less in endeavoring to meet the desire for the speciacular by incorporating it with the legitimate. These troubles exist everywhere, save where a government subsidizes the theaters to protect the manager in the productions of the works of the best authors. Too many theater-goers symiathize with many newspaper readers in a craving for sensational, and thereby compel catering to a morbid appetite for continuons excitement and unceasing display. So much may be said in our defense as against adverse criticism; for we have, to a certain extent, no remedy: we can only strive to go as high as we dare, in catering to the taste of those who, as lovers of amusement, have nartially, at least, supplanted the lovers of the drama. But for other embarrassments, we can find a protection in joint action. It is a simple business proposition that no star is worth, or should command, half the receipts of an engagement unless he or she can attract more than twice the expense no other star and should receive more than his or her expense until the expenses of the theater as they appear within are secured to its manager. Next, we have too many theaters to follow the star system alone.

Stars have greatly incressed in number, but these sure of public favor are few, and their engagement is usually far between Some have given up the control of their time to middle-men, who exact terms never before asked or tolerated in the profession. Fifty-five, sixty and seventy per cent, of the gross receipts have been demanded and paid for attraction-the star receiving from forty to fifty, the middle-men or speculator from twenty to thirty, and the manager from thirty to forty-five per cent, of the entire receipts to compensate him for company, theater, scenery, orchestrs, printing, auvertising, and all the other expanses of his business, as well as his own services How these terms compel the manage to reduce the cost and quality of his company, orchestra, and other parts of his business so as to realize enough to meet expenses, must be apparent to any thoughtful mind that gives the subject consideration. It is just here our greatest danger exists and where a change is most needed. We must be our own middle-men, if stars are to be angaged for an entire season. We can, by combined tion-in our own country and abroadsecure stars and plays for a proper com pensation. We can maintain pay, and make an attraction of stock companies with proper performances by a united effort. The present condition of affairs forebode destruction of all that is desirable in management, and the demand of self-preservation compels the charge we propose to make. It is not our purpose, or our wish, to pay less 'cash its value for any star attraction; on the other hand, it is our interse, to afford it every reasonable opportunity, but we must insist that some consideration is due to the stock acte c and the manager, that the income of the theater should be equitably distributed, so as to foster young genite, talent, and enterprise, and to make 'n' stage, as it should be, a school for the stars of the future; not a mere frame or background to highten the effect of a single figure, but a harthor lous picture, pleasing, compensating and satisfactory in its entire manipula-Fion. As a natural sequence of an organized effort to improve our prospects. we must endeavor to secure all the new and attractive plays of the English, French, German and American stage to make our dramatic companies strong and attractive, the scenery a decided feature, and pay every attention to stage decoration. Locally, we must transmute opposition among ourselves to competion, grade our terms to stars rationally, according to our advantages and expenses, and justify curselves before the people by a fair and generous development of the stage, so that it will be made a perpetual source of the most noble and neeful entertainments, and, to use the words of that veteran and greatmore theaters in the same city, managed of the golden era of the stage, that folest of managers, Colley Cibber, writing lowed a similar combination in London during the early part of the last century "This, then, will be the happy period when both actors and managers are in the highest ecjoyment of general content and prosperity. The polite world, too, by their general attention, their sensible taste, and their generous encouragement to authors and actors, will once more see the stage, under a due regulation, capable of being what the wisest ages thought it might be, the most rational scheme that human wit eculd form to disapste with innocence venient, and the expenses as moderate the cares of life; to al'ure even the turbulent or ill-disposed from the worst meditation, and to give the leisure hours of business and virtue an instruct-

St. Louis, July 28,-The telegram from Sheffield dated July 26th, which an-

A Practical Joke.

ive recreation."

nounced the threatened arrest of Web tlemen, forming the excursion party from St. Louis, and guests of B. W. Lewis, president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern rail way, for violation of the game law of lowa, and ther alleged improper conduct, was evidently written and imposed upon the Associa-